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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

EGYPT.—Continued.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.—Continued.

1880-82.

Lithographed in vermillion on white wove paper; three types, the difference being in the name in the lower half of the circle. 1st type name is in large thin capitals; 2nd type name is in small thick capitals; 3rd type name is in small thick antique capitals. We have placed in parenthesis which types we have seen of each office. Size: Diameter 37mm.



861	Aba el Wakf,	(1)
862	Abouchoukuk,	(1)
863	Abou-Hamade,	(1)
864	Abou Kebir,	(1)
865	Abou Kerkas,	(1)
866	Abuhomus	(1)

867	Alexandrie,	(1)
868	Assiout,	(1)
869	Assouan,	(1)
870	Bedrechein,	(1)
871	Benha,	
872	Benisoueff,	(1)
873	Beni Mazar,	(1)
874	Birket el Sab,	(1)
875	Bouha,	(1)
876	Boulak,	(1)
877	Caire,	(1)
878	Chibin el Anater,	(1)
879	Cherbine,	(1)
880	Chibin el Kom,	
881	Colosnah,	(1)
882	Damanhour,	(2)
883	Damiette,	(1)
884	Dessouk,	(1)
885	Deyrout,	(1)
887	Enchasse,	(1)
888	Esneh,	
889	Facouss,	(1)
890	Fayum,	(1)
891	Fescne,	(1)
892	Fesnce,	(3)
893	Galiub,	(1, 2)
894	Ghizeh,	(1)
895	Golour,	(1)
896	Gourrieh,	(1)
897	Hehza,	(1)
898	Ismaila,	(2)
899	Kafr Cheih,	(1)
900	Kafr el Zayat,	(1)

900a	Kafr Zayat,	(1)
901	Kartoum,	
902	Keneh,	
903	Korrachieh,	(1)
904	Korosko,	
905	Koutour,	
906	Louxor,	(1)
907	Magaga,	(1)
908	Manfalout,	(1)
909	Mansura,	(3)
910	Massaouah,	(1)
911	Mataz,	(1)
912	Mehalla,	(1)
913	Mehallet Roh,	(1)
914	Minet el Gam,	
915	Minieh,	(1, 3)
916	Mit Berrah,	(1)
917	Minouf,	(1)
918	Port-Said,	(2)
919	Ramleh,	(1)
920	Samanud,	(2)
921	Sembellawein,	(1)
922	Suez,	(1)
923	Santah,	(1)
924	Talah,	
925	Tantah,	(1)
926	Tel el Barud,	
927	Tel el Kebir,	(1)
927a	Tel el Kibir,	(1)
928	Terieh,	(1)
929	Took,	(1)
930	Wadi-Halfa,	
931	Zagazig,	(1)
932	Zifte,	(3)

1884.

Lithographed in blue on white wove paper. Size: Diameter 38 mm.



933	Aba-el-Wakf,
934	Abou-Hommos,
935	Abou-Kebir,
936	Abou-Korkas,
937	Achmant,
938	Akhmin,
939	Alexandrie,

940	Ariche,
941	Assiout,
942	Alte,
943	Bairechein,
944	Beba,
945	Benha,
946	Beni-Mazar,
947	Bordein,
948	Bouha,
949	Boulac (Caire)
950	Boulak-el-Dakrour,
951	Caire,
952	Cherbine,
953	Chibine-el-Kanater,
954	Chibine-el-Com,
955	Damanhour,
956	Damiette,
957	Deirout,
958	Dekerncs,
960	Edekou,
961	Enchas,
962	Esna,
963	Fachn,
964	Facous,
965	Fayoum,
966	Ghouria,
967	Guiza,
968	Guerga,
969	Hehya,
970	Helouan,
971	Ismalia,
972	Kafr-el-Cheik,
973	Kalioub,
974	Kena,
975	Louxor,
976	Maghagha,
977	Mahalla,
978	Manchab,
979	Mansoura,
979a	Mansala,
980	Matai,
981	Menouf,
982	Minia,
983	Mina-el-Kamh,
984	Mit Bera,
985	Nakada,
986	Port-Said,
987	Ras-el-Khalig,
988	Samalout,
989	Samanoud,
990	Santa,
991	Sembellawein,
992	Sohag,
993	Suez,
994	Tanta,
995	Teh-el-Baroud,
996	Teh-el-Kibir,
997	Teria,
998	Toukh,
999	Zagazig,
1000	Zefta,

1887.

Lithographed in blue on white wove paper. Size: Diameter 40 mm.



1001 blue,
GENERAL DIRECTION AT ALEX-
ANDRIA.

1867.

Lithographed in color on white wove paper; two types, the first one without inscription in lower half of circle, the second with inscription. Size: Diameter 39 mm.



1201 Alexandria, carmine, type I
1202 " " type II
1203 " sea green, type I
1204 " " type II

1868.

Lithographed in color on white wove paper. Size: Diameter 39 mm.



1205 Alexandria, centre green, border carmine

1870.

Lithographed in gold on white wove paper. Size: Diameter 39 mm.



1206 Alexandria, gold

1871.

Same type as preceding issue, but POSTE KHEDUIE EGIZIANE instead of POSTE EGIZIANE. Lithographed in gold on white wove paper. Size: Diameter 39 mm.

1207 Alexandria, gold

1872.

Embossed in color on various papers. Size: Diameter 32 mm.



1° White wove paper.

1208 Alexandria, red on white
1209 " blue on white
1210 " dark blue on white

2° Wove paper, colored on the surface

only.
1211 Alexandria, red on blue
1212 " red on rose
1213 " red on green
1214 " red on lilac
1215 " carmine on rose
1216 " dark blue on yellow
1217 " dark blue on blue
1218 " dark blue on rose
1219 " dark blue on green
1220 " black on vermillion
1221 " black on yellow



Embossed in color on white wove paper.
Size: Diameter 27 mm.

- 1222 red
- 1223 violet
- 1224 carmine
- 1225 dark blue
- 1226 red brown

SEZIONE ECONOMATO.

1871.

Same type as Official stamps of 1871 issue, but name of office replaced by SEZIONE ECONOMATO; lithographed on various papers. Size: Diameter 39 mm.

- 1° In color on white wove paper.
- 1401 Sezione Economato, mauve
- 2° In color on colored wove paper.
- 1402 Sezione Economato, mauve on green

1874.

Similar to first and second types of the Official stamps of 1874-76 issue with name of office replaced by new inscription; lithographed on various papers. Size: Diameter 39 mm.

- 1° White wove paper.
- 1403 Sezione Economato, mauve, type 2
- 2° Black on colored wove paper.
- 1404 Economato, magenta, type 1

1880.

Similar to 1st type of the Official stamps of 1880-82 issue, with name of office replaced by ECONOMAT; lithographed in vermilion on white wove paper.

- 1405 Economat, vermilion (1)

1884.

Same type as Official stamps of same date, name of office replaced by ECONOMAT; lithographed in blue on white wove paper.

- 1406 Economat, blue

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good counterfeits of the Egyptian stamps, all the forgeries which we have seen being lithographed on unwatermarked paper.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Currency: 1 POUND—20 SHILLINGS. 1 SHILLING—12 PENCE.

The Pound equaling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1878-79.

Engraved in *taille douce* on thin grayish wove paper. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 1 1p claret
- 2 4p gray (1879)
- 3 6p green
- 4 1sh yellow brown

1884-87.

Same type and impression as preceding issue on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. A.

- 5 1p claret
- 6 4p gray
- 7 6p black (1887)

The last stamp we catalogue on the authority of Major Evans; the latest supply of stamps of this value which we imported direct, not over six months ago, were on unwatermarked paper. The 1 and 4p stamps exist with the watermark straight and sideways, the latter being the most common.

The different values of both issues are found part perforated horizontally (top or bottom), or part perforated vertically (right and left side), the edges of the sheets not being perforated.

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good counterfeits of these stamps, those we have seen are lithographed on white unwatermarked paper.



The label illustrated here is catalogued by some as a stamp, it is however nothing better than a postmark as it was stamped on letters on which the postage was paid at the Post Office before any stamps were issued in this Colony. It exists in red and in black.

However, the greater part of them found on the market are not even as good as a postmark, being merely counterfeits manufactured in England.

FERNANDO PO.

Currency: 100 CENTECIMOS=1 ESCUDO=50c
U. S. Currency. 100 CENTIMOS=1 PE-
SETA=10c U. S. Currency. 100 CEN-
TAVOS=1 PESO=96c U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1868.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18 $\frac{3}{4}$ x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

1 20c de esc brown (Queen Isabella)

July 1879.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18 $\frac{3}{4}$ x22 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 2 5c de peseta green, (Alfonso XII)
- 3 10c " carmine
- 4 50c " blue

January 1882.

Same type, impression and paper as pre-
ceding issue.

Perforated 14.

- 5 1c de peso, green
- 6 2c " rose
- 7 5c " gray blue

1885.

Provisional Issue.

2c stamps of preceding issue, surcharged
in blue with new value.



Perforated 14.

- 8 50c de peseta on 2c de peso rose, blue
surcharge

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 9 50c de peseta on 2c de peso rose, blue
surcharge

1887.

Provisional Issue.

5c stamps of 1882 issue, surcharged in blue
with new value; same type of surcharge as
in preceding issue.

- 10 50c de peseta on 5c de peso gray blue,
blue surcharge

1889.

Same type, impression, paper, etc., as
issue of January 1882.

Perforated 14.

- 11 10c de peso brown

COUNTERFEITS.

We have not seen any good counterfeits
of any of these stamps.

FIJI ISLANDS.

Currency: 12 PENCE=1 SHILLING=\$0.24 U.
S. Currency. 100 CENTS=1 DOLLAR.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1871.

Typographed on white wove paper, water-
marked *Fiji Postage* in capitals, once on each
sheet; different types for each value, the 1
and 3 pence being similar in design. The
initials C. R. stand for *Cakambau Rex*. Size
18 $\frac{3}{4}$ x22 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 1p blue
- 2 3p green
- 3 6p carmine

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 4 1p blue
- 5 3p green
- 6 6p carmine

1872.

On account of a change in the currency,
the stamps of the preceding issue were sur-
charged respectively 2, 6 and 12 cents in
black.



Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 7 2c on 1p blue, black surcharge

- 8 6c on 3p green, black surcharge
 9 12c on 6p carmine "
Varieties: Unperforated.
 10 2c on 1p blue, black surcharge
 11 6c on 3p green, "
 12 12c on 6p carmine, "

January 1875.

Provisional Issue.

In consequence of the annexation of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain, the stamps of the then current issue were surcharged in black *V. R.* (Victoria Regina) in two types, both types being on the same sheet.

Perforated 12½.



1° Surcharged in Gothic capitals; the periods in this type resemble a cross.

- 13 2c blue and black
 14 6c green "
 15 12c carmine "

Varieties:

- a. *V. R.* inverted.
 16 12c carmine and black
 b. The period after *R* is a Maltese cross.
 17 2c blue and black
 18 6c green "
 19 12c carmine "
 c. Same as variety *b* but *V. R.* inverted.
 20 12c carmine and black
 d. Inverted Gothic *A* instead of *V*.
 21 2c blue and black
 22 6c green "
 23 12c carmine "
 e. Round period.
 24 6c green and black
 f. Round period between *V* and *R*.
 25 12c carmine and black
 2° Surcharged in Roman capitals.
 26 2c blue and black
 27 6c green "
 28 12c carmine "
Variety: *V. R.* inverted.
 29 12c carmine and black.

End 1875.

Provisional Issue.

6 and 12 cents stamps of preceding issue surcharged with new value in various colors



Perforated 12½.

I. *V. R.* in Gothic capitals.

- 1° Black surcharge.
 30 2p on 6c green and black
 31 2p on 12c carmine "

Varieties:

- a. No period after "2d."
 32 2p on 6c green and black
 33 2p on 12c carmine "
 b. The period after *R* is a Maltese cross.
 34 2p on 6c green and black
 c. Inverted Gothic *A* instead of *V*.
 35 2p on 6c green and black
 36 2p on 12c carmine "
 d. Same as preceding variety with round period between *V* and *R*.
 37 2p on 12c carmine and black
 e. 2d surcharged twice.
 38 2px2p on 12c carmine and black
 2° Red surcharge.
 39 2p on 6c green and black

Varieties:

- a. No period after "2d."
 40 2p on 6c green and black
 b. The period after *R* is a Maltese cross.
 41 2p on 6c green and black
 c. Inverted Gothic *A* instead of *V*.
 42 2p on 6c green and black
 II. *V. R.* in Roman capitals.
 1° Black surcharge.
 43 2p on 6c green and black
 44 2p on 12c carmine "

Varieties:

- a. Period between "2" and "d."
 45 2p on 6c green and black
 46 2p on 12c carmine "
 b. No period after *R*.
 47 2p on 6c green and black
 c. No period after "2d."
 48 2p on 12c carmine and black
 2° Red surcharge.
 49 2p on 6c green and black
Varieties:
 a. Period between "2" and "d."
 50 2p on 6c green and black
 b. No period after *R*.
 51 2p on 6p green and black

1876.

Same type as first issue, surcharged in black *V. R.* in ornamental italics. The 2 pence is formed by surcharging the 3 pence stamp TWO PENCE horizontally over the original value. Typographed on thick white wove paper.



Perforated 12½.

- 52 1p ultramarine and black
 53 2p on 3p green "
 54 6p carmine "

Varieties:

- a. Unperforated.
 55 1p ultramarine and black
 56 2p on 3p green "
 57 6p carmine "
 b. Without the surcharge TWO PENCE.
 58 3p green and black
 c. Unperforated vertically.
 59 6p carmine and black
 d. Double surcharge TWO PENCE.
 Unperforated.
 60 2px2p on 3p green and black

1878.

Same type as preceding issue with additional value 4 pence formed by printing a stamp from the three penny die in mauve and surcharging it in black horizontally FOUR PENCE over the original value. Typographed on thick white laid paper.

Perforated 12½.

- 61 1p ultramarine and black
 62 2p on 3p green "
 63 4p on 3p mauve "
 64 6p carmine "

Varieties:

- a. Unperforated.
 65 1p ultramarine and black
 66 2p on 3p green "
 67 4p on 3p mauve "
 68 6p carmine "
 b. Without any surcharge.
 69 1p ultramarine
 70 3p green
 71 6p carmine
 c. Unperforated vertically.
 72 1p ultramarine and black
 d. Without any surcharge.
 Unperforated vertically.
 73 3p green

1879.

Same type as the 3 pence of the 1871 issue but the letters *C. R.* replaced by *V. R.*; the value is surcharged horizontally in black. Typographed on white wove paper.

Perforated 12½.

- 74 2p on 3p green, black surcharge

Variety: Unperforated.

- 75 2p on 3p green, black surcharge

1880.

Same types as the 1871 issue but initials *C. R.* replaced by *V. R.* Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 12½.

- 76 1p ultramarine
 77 2p green
 78 6p carmine rose

Variety: Unperforated.

- 79 1p ultramarine
 80 2p green

Some of these stamps are found watermarked with a capital letter, which is part of the trademark of the manufacturer of the paper.

1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. The 5 shillings is printed in two colors, the medallion being in red and the remainder of the design in black. Size 19½x26¼ mm.



Perforated 10.

- 81 1sh pale brown
 82 5sh black and red

1883.

Same types as the 1880 issue; the four pence is formed by printing a stamp from the two-penny die in mauve and surcharging it in black FOUR PENCE over the original value. Typographed on white wove paper.

1^o Perforated 10.

- 83 1p ultramarine.
 84 1p blue
 85 2p pale green
 86 4p on 2p mauve, black surcharge
 87 6p carmine

2^o Perforated 10, 12½.

- 88 1p ultramarine
 89 1p blue
 90 2p pale green
 91 6p carmine rose

1890.

Same type as the 4 pence of preceding issue but printed from the one penny die. Typographed on white wove paper.

Perforated 10.

- 92 4p on 1p mauve, black surcharge

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

1885.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 22x37½ mm.



Perforated 10.
201 1p brown
202 3p brown

OFFICIAL WRAPPER.

1884.

Stamp as per cut, typographed to the right on white wove paper. At the top of the wrapper, in the centre, is *O. H. M. S.* (On Her Majesty's Service) in Roman capitals, and some little distance below, to the left is "*Govt. Printing Office*" in italics, directly below which is "188."

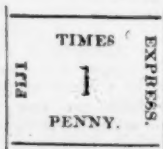


Size 115x320 mm.
301 No value, black

FIJI TIMES EXPRESS.

1870.

Typographed in black on colored quadrille paper; the five values were printed side by side in one row. Size average $22\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Rouletted in black lines.

501 1p pink
502 3p "
503 6p "
504 9p "
505 1sh "

1871.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed

in black on colored laid batonne paper.
Size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

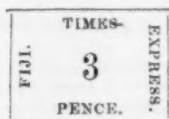
Rouletted in black lines.

506 1p pink
507 3p "
508 6p "
509 9p "
510 1sh "

Reprints.

1876.

Typographed in black on colored laid paper.
Size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ mm.



Pin perforated in black lines.

511 1p pink
512 3p "
513 6p "
514 9p "
515 1sh "

These stamps were issued by the proprietor of the Fiji Times, to prepay the postage on his own papers.

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of these stamps; all those we have seen were lithographed and were readily told by comparison with any genuine stamp of the series. Counterfeits of the rare provisionals of 1875 have been manufactured by surcharging genuine stamps with a forged *V. R.*; these are generally very well done and it requires an experienced eye to distinguish them from the genuine.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Replace the last three lines of the first column on page 1 of the January number and the first twelve lines of the second column on same page by the following.

1865.

Type set, printed in black; two values as in preceding issue. There are two plates of this issue, the first one which is virtually the plate of the first issue but altered, the coat of arms being identical, the border line and the inscription alone being changed; this plate was only used for the *medio real*. The second plate which was used for both the *medio* and *un real* stamps was composed of only ten stamps, printed in two horizon-

tal rows of five stamps each; this plate was made up from the first plate, leaving out two of the types and placing the other ten in different positions from those occupied in the first plate. We give below the diagrams of the two plates.

Plate I.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12

Plate II.

7	4	8	2	10
1	5	6	3	12

As can be seen types 9 and 11 were left out in the second plate. Our theory is that during the printing of the *medio real* stamps of the 1865 issue, some accident happened to the plate, damaging one or two of the types and that another plate was immediately recomposed from the remaining ten types. This is corroborated by the fact that no *Un real* stamps of the 1865 issue are known in the types 9 and 11, while those two types exist in the *medio real* of the same issue; we have seen these in the collection of Mr. F. de Coppet. An unsevered sheet of *medio real* of Plate II is in the collection of the Hon. T. K. Tapling, M. P.



- 3 ½r pale green p, 12 varieties
4 1r straw p, 10 varieties

DUTCH INDIES.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Replace the last three lines of the second column on page 41 of the February number and the first three lines of the first column on page 42 by the following.

1882-88.

Typographed on white wove paper, the numerals of value being printed in separately in black.

There are four types of each of the values with the exception of the 30c, of which there are only three types. These four types correspond with the four unpaid letter stamps of the 1874-75 issues. We illustrate

here the four types, considerably enlarged in order to facilitate comparison.

Type I corresponds with the 15c of the 1875 issue.

Type II corresponds with the 20c of the 1874 issue.

Type III corresponds with the 10c of the 1874 issue.

Type IV corresponds with the 5c of the 1874 issue.



Type I.

In type I, if the vertical branch of the T of *Betalen* should continue downwards, it would pass through the centre of the upper loop of the chain; the O of *Port* is oval and there are 34 loops in the chain.



Type II.

In type II, if the vertical branch of the T should continue downwards it would pass between the two upper loops of the chain; the O of *Port* is round and there are 33 loops in the chain.



Type III.

Type III is similar to type I, but the O of *Port* is round and there are 32 loops in the chain.



Type IV.

In type IV the letters of *Port* are much

larger than in the other types and there are 37 loops in the chain.

There are other minor differences, but the above will be sufficient, in connection with the illustration, to show the differences in the types.

The plates of the various values were made up as follows, each plate consisting of two hundred stamps.

Plates of the 2½ and 40c.

44	stamps of Type I.
43	" " II.
99	" " III.
14	" " IV.

Plates of the 5c.

44	stamps of Type I.
43	" " II.
100	" " III.
13	" " IV.

Plates of the 10, 15 and 20c.

44	stamps of Type I.
43	" " II.
110	" " III.
3	" " IV.

Plate of the 30c.

36	stamps of Type I.
21	" " II.
143	" " III.

Plate of the 50c.

42	stamps of type I.
43	" " II.
112	" " III.
3	" " IV.

Plate of the 75c.

44	stamps of Type I.
43	" " II.
100	" " III.
13	" " IV.

What we say here in regard to the Unpaid letter stamps of the Dutch Indies, applies also to the types of those of Curacao, but not having complete sheets of those stamps at hand, we do not know how the plates were constructed; so far we have not seen any of the values in Type IV.

A BRIEF ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY OF TRADE AND POSTAL METHODS OF THE FREE AND HANSE CITY OF BREMEN.

[BY GUSTAV BOSE, Chief Postal Secretary at Mülheim-am-Ruhr.]

Translated from *Der Philatelist* by F. W. Koch.

(Continued.)

On April 4th, 1856, the 5 grote stamps were issued, and announced to the public in the following advertisement:

"ANNOUNCEMENT.

"From and after the 4th day of this month, stamps for prepaying letters from Bremen, Vegesack and Bremerhaven to Hamburg—on payment of 5

grotes a piece—can be obtained from the undersigned City Post Bureau, as well as from the Bremen post-offices in Vegesack and Bremerhaven.

"Single letters of less than one loth Zollgewicht= $1\frac{1}{8}$ loth Köln., require one stamp; heavier letters require one additional stamp for every additional loth, or fraction thereof, progressively as the weight increases, etc.

"Bremen, April 2nd, 1856.

CITY POST BUREAU."

It should be mentioned here that a letter from Bremen to Munich cost only 3 grotes at that time, while to Hamburg 5 grotes were charged. Such inconsistencies were due to the different transportation methods and multi-form tariffs of the many conflicting postal systems existing in Germany at this period.

Whether the 5 grote stamp described as No. 3 was at once issued, or a limited number of the No. 2 misprints were first used, cannot be positively proved, as it is impossible to establish the genuineness of the cancelled copies seen here and there (for instance, by Hermann, in Berlin.)

It is certainly a fact that the package in which the misprinted stamps were forwarded, was marked as delivered on March 25th, 1856, by the Hunkel Lithographic Company, who printed all the Bremen stamps, and as the 5 grote stamps, according to the above printed legal notice, were put on sale April 4th, 1856, the ten days between these two dates hardly sufficed for correcting or newly engraving the plates. Ferdinand Meyer is of the opinion, however, that the time was sufficient for erasing the word "Marken" on the plates and replacing it by "Marke."

The 5 grote stamps, described as Nos. 2, 3, 8 and 13, are all printed on the same paper and in two varieties; the variation is easily discerned by the difference in the shading to the left of the shield outline (see accompanying cut) Other minor differences also exists in these varieties. The paper of



the 5 grote stamps is very sensitive to the influences of air and light, and if exposed to sun-light for a few days only will turn white. Counterfeiters have not succeeded so far in imitating this paper.

As a particular mark of genuineness in all three varieties of the 5 grote stamps, it may be noted that each variety of the stamps possesses different border or demarkation lines, which in the case of Nos. 2 and 3 are cut into by the perforation.

The 7 grote stamps (No. 4), were issued on July 10th, 1860. The public announcement (see *Bremer Nachrichten*, July 11th, 1860, No. 162), reads as follows:

"For prepaying postage on letters from Bremen, Vegesack and Bremerhaven to Lübeck and the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, stamps can be obtained on payment of 7 grotes a piece at the undersigned City Post Bureau, as well as at the Bremen post offices in Vegesack and Bremerhaven.

"Bremen, July 10th, 1860.

CITY POST BUREAU."

With regard to these stamps it may be noted, that they are printed from one plate, and only the first and third issues occur with and without saw-tooth border, and not perforated. The 7 grote stamps without saw-tooth border have border lines differing from those with saw-tooth border, and these, therefore, had to be erased from the plates for the latter. The used or can-

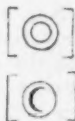
celled saw-tooth border 7 grote stamps are the rarest of Bremen stamps, and are valued at three times the price for cancelled 5 sgr. stamps of the first issue, the existence of which is widely discredited. Marks of identity in the genuine 7 grote stamps are discernible in the cross-hatching above the words "Franco-Marke"; furthermore the dot on the "i" in "sieben" and the period after the figure are comparatively too small in many counterfeits.

Following the introduction of 7 grote stamps, 5sgr stamps (No. 5,) were undoubtedly issued. Although no notice was published regarding this denomination, and despite the contrary claim of several prominent collectors, there can be no reasonable doubt that these stamps were used, because confere Müller and other experienced collectors with whom I am acquainted possess these stamps attached to whole and fragments of letters. These copies are derived from Bremen families who sojourned in England for some time, and the genuineness of the stamps and cancellation cannot be gainsaid.

The 5sgr. stamps, Nos. 5, 10 and 16, occur only in one style of type, but nevertheless differences in print exist—particularly due to blurring—the description of which must be desisted from, however, for want of room here.

The 5sgr. stamps of all three issues were issued only for use to England, and never sold at a high premium, because correspondence between Bremen and Great Britain was always very considerable.

The genuine 5sgr. stamps, Nos. 5, 10 and 16, are readily recognized by having a small double circle in the upper right corner of the border, while in the other three corners a small crescent takes the place within the single



outer circle. The stamps also have other marks of identity, but it is difficult to describe them.

Of the perforated stamps (Second issue), those of 10 grote and 5sgr. (Nos. 9 and 10), were probably issued first, although this cannot be accurately deduced from the following advertisement:

"ANNOUNCEMENT.

"Referring to the advertisement of the local Royal Hanoverian post-office, in the *Weser-zeitung* of November 2nd and 3rd, this year,—concerning the placing of a mail-box in the eastern vestibule of the Public Court, for the reception of designated mail and the transmission of same in indicated manner—it is hereby announced: that, with the consent of the Royal Hanoverian Mail authorities, from and after the 16th day of this month, all letters intended for transmission

to England, via Ostend,
to Holland, via Arnheim,

by the Bremen post-routes, may also be deposited in the afore-mentioned mail-box not later than 15, resp. 10 minutes before departure of the 2 or 3 train from Bremen, and will be forwarded to their destination by the designated trains.

"Only letters post-paid with stamps or unfranked may be forwarded in the afore-mentioned manner.

"Stamps for letters to England, @ 5sgr. or 11 grote, and to Holland, @ 10 grote, can be obtained at the City Post Bureau.

"Bremen, December 13th, 1861.

CITY POST BUREAU."

While it is stated in this notice that 5 sgr. and 10 grote stamps could be obtained at the post-office, it does not fix the date on which these stamps were first issued for use. As a matter of fact, Bremen stamps of 5 sgr. and 10 grote denominations occur frequently with the blue (Hanoverian) cancellation stamp "Bremen Bahnhof."

Despite Meyer's assertion, that all perforated stamps (except the 2 grote) were already issued in 1861, I doubt this fact very much, because, if so, the various stamps of this issue would not be so rare. It would follow that the perforated stamps had been in use about 5 years, and the saw-tooth stamps only 2 years; but it is well known that the latter in part exist in much greater number. The genuine 10 grote stamps, Nos. 9 and 15, besides the quality of the paper, can, as a rule, be recognized by the cross-hatch lines extending to the right side-ways from the upper left corner containing the figure "10."

The 2 grote stamps, No. 6, were issued April 29th, 1863. The publication notice reads as follows :

"Stamps for prepaying postage on letters between Bremen and Vegesack, at 2 grote each, can be obtained at the City Post Bureau—from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.—as also at the post-office in Vegesack. Attention is at the same time again directed to the fact:

"that the sale of envelopes and stamps, for use in stamping letters and mail packages intended for transmission from Bremen over the City and Prussian Mail routes, is also limited to the above mentioned hours of the day, etc.

"Bremen, April 29th, 1863.

(Signed) DR. BARTSCH, Postmaster-General."

Counterfeit 2 grote stamps (No. 6), are primarily to be detected by the excessively white and even paper. Moreover, in the counterfeits the color does not match that of the genuine stamps; especially lacking in the counterfeits are the shades of colors, which are of greatest importance in recognizing and distinguishing the genuine 2 grote stamps.

Of the perforated 2 grote stamps those of orange and orange-red color occur most frequently; in the saw-tooth stamps the latter color is barely recognizable, but several other shades from light to darkest orange occur.

Concerning the introduction of other stamps of the second and third issues, I have not seen official notices. It may be assumed that the stock of the first and second issues was consumed before the following issue was placed on sale.

Envelopes were issued in 1857, and were furnished in 10 or 12 different varieties of paper. White paper was supplied thick, thin, rough, smooth, creamy white and parchment-like; blue paper was either light or dark blue, laid or wove, with undulating lines. The white envelopes are most plentiful. The cut is either straight or curved. Although the Bremen seal, and the type "Stadt-Post-Amt-Bremen" was hand stamped, the envelopes nevertheless have considerable value for collectors because they were sold at the post-offices, at 1 grote each, and not merely stamped "St. P. Fr." (Stadts post frei, i. e. post-paid), as was the case with the first Brunswick envelopes.

The statement in some catalogues, that envelopes are found without the word "Franco" in the oval stamp on left side, or that copies exist with the hand-stamp imprinted in the upper right corner, lack confirmation. It is not improbable, however, that misprints may have been circulated by oversight.

Counterfeits of envelopes exist in great number, but are generally easy to detect. Usually the crown is 1mm. too large, and the circles of the little knobs of the crown are missing. The falsifications in the type wording are

also readily discernible. A few of the envelopes, particularly those on dark blue paper, laid and with undulating lines, are exceedingly scarce, and well-preserved cancelled copies command very high prices. I have only succeeded in getting such copies as loans.

The cross-stamping, or cancellation is frequently omitted, sometimes made with strokes of a pen, with a small hand-stamp "Franco," or merely by a date stamp on the reverse side. These envelopes were used only for local communication and within the immediate vicinity of Bremen. The post-masters in Vegesack and Bremerhaven, so far as I have been able to ascertain, did not receive envelopes to sell to the public.

According to my recollection, a proof-print of a Bremen envelope is held in the archives of the free hanseatic city. The sample, in consequence of the events of 1866, was not utilized for issuing new envelopes.

BREMEN
28 MÄRZ

1.

FRANCO

2.



3.

BREMEN
251 * 4-5

4.

BREMEN
24 6 * 7-8 M

5.

BREMEN
178 * 7-8 A

6.

BREMEN
30 6 * 6-7

7.

BREMEN
13 1 * 7-8 VM

8.

BREMEN
8 5 * 7-8 M

9.

BREMEN
Bahnhof.

10.



11.



12.



13.



14.

HANNOVER
3 / 8 III
GEESTEMÜNDE

15.

Before proceeding to a description of the cancellation stamps of Bremen, I may be permitted to briefly allude to the counterfeits of postage stamps that have come to notice. Some of these counterfeits need not be mentioned in detail, because the important marks of identity of the genuine stamps have already been described.

Inasmuch as the plates for the Bremen stamps, as credibly reported, were destroyed (on February 26th, 1873?) in the presence of an official recorder, and permission for producing new editions has never been accorded by the high Senate, there is no justification for speaking of a new edition (Reprint.) Nevertheless, a Hamburg dealer, as reported by Paul Lietzow, has "issued an initial new edition of (modest number) 5000 x 15 of these stamps for the trade." This ostensible reprint is, by the way, a very nicely bungled piece of work, and, with the exception of the 2 grote stamp, easily detected; equally harmless are the common counterfeits, of which it is said: "It is not worth while to speak of them. As the bird is known by his feathers, so these counterfeits are recognized by clumsy execution." Although the perforation is wretchedly bad, and the counterfeit stamps, according to Ferd. Meyer's statement, appear "as if gnawed at by mice," it is of the greatest importance in my opinion, that the counterfeiters shall never succeed in procuring or exactly imitating the original paper of the genuine stamps.

In conclusion I wish to refer at some length to the various cancellation stamps. I take for granted that it is understood, that in closely studying the postage stamps of a country it is of the greatest importance to be thoroughly familiar with the cancellation dies or stamps. An essay on the cancellation of the Baden stamps, with illustrations, by Dr. Paul, has been only recently published, and is here mentioned as an example of the importance of such study.

According to my observations the following forms of cancellation occur on Bremen stamps:

1. The rarest cancellation came to my notice only once, on a letter dated 1855, and is reproduced in Fig. 1. The imprint was made with blue ink.
2. The next following cancellation stamp, used in 1855 and 1856 (later only rarely), was merely a stamp with the word "Franco," which was impressed once, sometimes twice, in black ink. (Fig. 2.)
3. The cancellation in black ink, round stamp, type "St. P. A. Bremen," between two concentric circles, was used comparatively seldom, and only up to 1858. (Fig. 3.)
4. The most commonly found squared oblong stamp has been observed in about 16 to 20 different varieties as to size of letters, size and style of figures, etc.; in cancelling with this stamp black ink was usually and dark blue only rarely employed. The principal varieties of this stamp are shown in Figures 4 to 9.
5. The stamp shown in Fig. 10, usually employed in cancelling 5 sgr. and 10 grote stamps, rounded corners and type "Bremen Bahnhof," without date, is always printed in blue ink and occurs comparatively often.
6. Round stamp, single line circle, type "Bremen Bahnhof" with full date and year, blue ink. (Fig. 11.)
7. Round stamp, type "Bremerhaven" between double line circle, date within central circle, and the Bremen Key above in parenthesis.
8. Round stamp, type "Bremerhaven" also between two concentric circles, the Key-seal below, occurring more frequently than preceding. (Fig. 13.)

9. Round stamp, type "Vegesack" between double line circle, small Key-seal in parenthesis above. (Fig. 14).

(Nos. 12 to 14 are found only in black ink.)

10. As curiosities may be mentioned the cancellation stamps, type "Hanover Geestemünde," imprinted with blue ink over Bremen stamps by the former Hanoverian Railway-post. (Fig. 15.)

TASMANIA.

(*The Federal Australian Philatelist.*)

A History of the Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, Adhesive and Impressed Revenue and Excise Stamps of Tasmania. Compiled by A. F. Basset Hull, Hobart. Published by the Philatelic Society, London. 136 pp. 4 to. Illustrated.

The *Philatelic Record* (London) says:—"The present volume, one of those beautifully printed and illustrated books which the London Philatelic Society has taught us to expect as annual additions to our library, deals with the Stamps of Tasmania, including Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, Adhesive and Impressed Revenue, and Excise Stamps. When we state that it has been compiled by Mr. Basset Hull, whose care and accuracy are well known to the readers of this magazine, and that it is edited by two of the most competent members of our Society, and fully illustrated by the autotype process, it is really hardly necessary for us to say more.

"The information given is most full and complete; the use of official documents has been freely granted by the Government of Tasmania; the editors in England have been enabled, by the courtesy of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., to add some interesting details as to the first English-made plates, and the result is a real history of the Post Office of that Colony, which should be of interest and value to others besides Philatelists. Indeed, while we fully acknowledge that Philatelists generally and those in particular who were engaged in this work, owe a debt of gratitude to the Tasmanian Government and others for the kind assistance afforded, we cannot but feel that the debt is not wholly on the one side, and that Mr. Basset Hull, and the London Philatelic Society have fairly earned the gratitude of the Colony of Tasmania, for thus fully elucidating and recording the history of one of its most important departments."

It is our intention to publish a reference list of the Stamps of Tasmania, compiled from the above work, in the pages of this journal, the first instalment of which follows:

A REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF TASMANIA.

NEWSPAPER DUTY STAMP.

15th October, 1827.—Large crown in double-line circle, containing the legend "Van Diemen's Land" in small capitals. Surrounding the outer line of the circle are the words "Newspaper Duty" above, and "Twopence" below, in large capitals. Handstamped upon each sheet of every printed newspaper.

October 15th, 1827—Twopence, black,

October 27th, 1827—Twopence, orange red (shades).

This stamp became obsolete on October 15th, 1829, the date of the discontinuance of the tax.

ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

1st November, 1853.—Type of illustration engraved on copper by C. W. Coard, and printed in Hobart by H. and C. Best, on medium white wove paper varying in thickness. Brownish gum. Imperforate; 24 varieties of type.



One Penny, light blue, (shades)

1st November, 1853.—Type of illustration, same engraver and printer as the One Penny. White wove paper, varying considerably in thickness; brownish gum; imperforate. Two plates, each of 24 stamps, showing as many varieties of type as there are stamps. One plate (a) is more finely engraved than the other (b).



(a) 4 pence, orange to reddish.

Variety.—On thin paper, showing narrow laid lines close together.

4 pence, orange.

(b) 4 pence, pale to brownish yellow, and orange to bright orange red.

Variety.—On laid paper with wide vertical lines.

4 pence, orange.

1855.—Type of illustration, engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., of London, on white wove paper, watermarked with a six-rayed star; yellowish gum; imperforate.



Sept. 16.—1 penny, deep carmine; shades.

" " —2 pence, deep green; shades.

August 17.—4 pence, deep blue; shades.

1856-7.—Same type as last, printed by Messrs. H. and C. Best, Hobart.

(a) On thick white wove paper, without watermark; yellowish greasy gum; imperforate.

April, 1856.—1 penny, light cinnamon-red.

Jan. 1857.—2 pence, emerald-green.

May, 1857.—4 pence, clear blue; shades.

(b) On thin, almost pelure greyish-white paper.

November, 1856.—1 penny, reddish brown.

1857.—Same type as last. Printed in Hobart. On white wove paper varying in substance, watermarked with double lined numeral of value; white or yellowish gum; imperforate.

1 penny, reddish brown, brown, dull red, brick-red, bright carmine (shades).

2 pence, pale yellowish-green, full green, dark green, emerald green, dark sage green (shades).

4 pence, pale and dark blue, dull blue, ultramarine (shades).

January, 1858.—Engraved and at first printed in London by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., afterwards printed in the Colony. The Sixpence is of the type of illustration. The One Shilling is somewhat similar in design, but the outer frame is a plain octagon. On white wove paper, watermarked with double-lined numeral of value; white or yellowish gum; imperforate.



6 pence, lilac, bluish-gray, red-lilac (many shades of each).

1 shilling, vermilion (shades)

ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS.

1863-5—Type of illustration, and others somewhat similar in design. Engraved by Alfred Bock and printed in Hobart. On the paper used for the One Penny of 1857, watermarked with double-lined figure 1. White or yellowish gum; imperforate.



January, 1865.—3 pence, deep yellow-green (shades).

Nov. 1, 1863.—2 shillings and 6 pence, rich lake, deep pink.

January, 1864.—5 shillings, brown.

" " 10 shillings, orange-yellow.

1864-70.—Same stamps, perforated.

(a) Perforated 10, by Messrs. J. Walch and Sons, unofficially till 1869, and after that date officially for the Government.

3 pence, deep yellow-green (shades)

2 shillings and 6 pence, rich lake, deep pink.

5 shillings, brown.

10 shillings, orange-yellow.

(b) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, under the same conditions as the preceding, probably at a little later date.

- 3 pence, deep yellow-green (shades)
- 2 shillings and 6 pence, rich lake, deep pink.
- 5 shillings, brown.
- 10 shillings, orange-yellow.

Other gauges of perforation doubtless exist, such as 12, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and 13.

ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

1864 to 1870.—Types of 1855 and 1858. Printed in Hobart on paper watermarked with double-lined numeral of value; white or yellowish gum; perforated.

(a) Perforated 10 by Messrs. J. Walch and Sons, of Hobart, unofficially, until 1869, and after that date officially for the Government.

- 1 penny, brick red, brownish-red, pale red, carmine (shades).
- 2 pence, deep yellow-green, dark bluish-green (shades).
- 4 pence, blue, chalky-blue, French blue (shades).
- 6 pence, lilac, reddish-lilac, slate, purple (shades).
- 1 shilling, vermilion, orange-vermilion.

(b) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ under the same conditions as the preceding, probably at a little later date.

- 1 penny, carmine (shades).
- 2 pence, green, dark yellow-green (shades).
- 4 pence, milky blue, blue (shades).
- 6 pence, reddish-lilac, gray-lilac, slate.
- 1 shilling, vermilion, orange-vermilion.

(c) Perforated 12 and 13 unofficially.

- 1 penny, carmine (shades).
- 2 pence, dark green, yellow-green (shades).
- 4 pence, pale blue, blue, French blue (shades).
- 6 pence, grey-lilac, reddish-lilac, lilac (shades).
- 1 shilling, vermilion (shades).

Variety.—With error of watermark, double-lined numeral 2.

- 1 penny, carmine (shades).

NOTE.—The perforation gauging 13 is the one usually met with, but stamps are to be found with compound perforations $11\frac{1}{2}\times 12$ and 12×13 .

(a) Roughly punctured roulettes, gauging about 8, by Messrs. J Walch and Sons, Hobart.

- 1 penny, carmine (shades).
- 4 pence, French blue “
- 6 pence, slate “
- 1 shilling, vermilion, “

Varieties.—The one penny cinnamon-red and carmine, two pence, dark yellow-green, and four pence, blue, are also found with somewhat similar punctures, and the six pence, grey and slate, and the one shilling, vermilion, with a straighter cut wide roulette, gauging about 5.

(e) March, 1867, to May, 1868.—Rough irregular pin perforation, gauging about $10\frac{1}{2}$. The pin holes are often very imperfectly formed, and when roughly severed closely resemble the rouletted series.

- 1 penny, carmine (shades).
- 2 pence, dark green.
- 4 pence, blue.
- 6 pence, grey.

NOTE.—The origin of this perforation has not been ascertained.

(f) 1867 to 1869.—Rough perforation formed by oblique paralalled cuts, which, when severed, give a saw-like appearance to the edges; gauging approximately between 11 and 13. This perforation originated from the Postmaster at Deloraine.

1 penny, carmine (shades).

2 pence, green, dark yellow-green.

4 pence, blue.

6 pence, grey, slate (shades).

(g) May, 1868 to 1870.—Fine serrated perforation (*perçé en scie*), gauging about 19.

1 penny, carmine (shades).

2 pence, yellow-green.

4 pence, blue (shades).

Variety.—The two pence, dark green, is also found with a similar perforation, gauging about 16.

NOTE.—The origin of these perforations has not been ascertained.

(To be continued.)

COUNTERFEITS.

FORGED STELLALAND STAMPS.

Lithographed in sheets of 100 stamps, in colors a shade lighter than the original, the whole design rather clearer than in most specimens of the genuine stamps, well perforated 13 (perf. of genuine 12.) The lettering of the forgeries is a trifle larger and more clear cut than the originals. The principal difference is that in the forgeries both branches under the shield touch the ends of the scroll, whilst in the originals the right hand one only touches the end of the scroll, the left hand one being some distance from it. In the genuine stamps, the lines in the quarter of the shield bearing the star are moderately regular; in the forgeries the top six lines are very distinctly arranged in two groups of three lines.—*Stamp News*.

FORGED MULREADY ENVELOPES.

Dear Sir.—A kind correspondent has lent me the best forgery of a Black Mulready Envelope I have ever seen; and, as it is a forgery which without examination would deceive anyone, I think a description of it will be of use to your readers. I should be glad to know if any of your readers have another one like it. At first sight it looks like a rather black roughly-printed copy. Having a black obliteration mark, on comparing the design with a genuine one, every line and dot is the same, and all the figures of the design are identical with an original. But on looking for the silk threads one finds that what at first look all right, are simply fine lines of black on the paper. On further examination, one finds the paper, though of the same tone, of a distinctly different and inferior quality to the original. On closer examination the obliteration post-marks and addresses all are apparently lithographed, and not in printers or ordinary ink. The particular copy, I am endeavoring to describe, is numbered "A 136," and, curiously enough, I happen to have a genuine one of the same number. I don't know if all numbered A 136 are from the same stone, but in the genuine one I have of this number, the label "Postage" at back appears to have a sort of flaw running diagonally

across the letter "E;" and to show the careful way the forgery has been gotten up, the flaw is copied. This looks as if, by some mechanical process this particular number has been copied, but on measuring, I find that the black rectangular frame containing the Mulready design is at least 3 mm. less in length, and nearly 2 mm. less in height, and the rectangular label containing the word "Postage" is 1 mm. shorter than the original. The copy I have is addressed to "The Lord Holland, Kensington House, London," and franked apparently by "Cairns," but lithographed and not in ordinary ink. I think I have now described the forgery pretty fully, it only remains to say that in the copy I have described there is a bit of sealing wax without a seal, but this has evidently been put on since the post-marks, as the flap is sealed down, and makes the post-marks all crooked. If any of your readers have another copy of this particular forgery, I should much like to see it.

Yours faithfully, W. B. THORNHILL.

London, March 21.

(The above appears to be what is being sold as a "photograph" of the Mulready Envelope, and it is about time that the authorities punished the guilty parties, as it is a forgery of an English stamp.—Ed. S. N.)—*Stamp News*.

OBITUARY.

As we are going to press, we learn through the cable the sad news of the death of the Hon. T. K. Tapling, M. P., the most prominent collector of stamps in all England and after Mr. Von Ferrary the possessor of the finest collection in the world. This is one of the severest losses that Philately could possibly have sustained, as not only did Mr. Tapling possess an endless number of priceless gems, but he was an indefatigable student, the result of whose labors was promulgated throughout the entire world by means of the many articles he contributed to various magazines and other publications in the interests of our science. Such works as the "Stamps of Australia" and other publications of the London Society, would have been impossible without the assistance of Mr. Tapling, as it was in great part from his collection that the necessary data was obtained. It was also from his stamps that the greater part of the valuable illustrations presented in these works were made, and without them the result, if not unsatisfactory, would, in all probability, have been only in part successful. From a letter which we received from Mr. Tapling's Secretary on the same day on which we learned of his death, we judge that it was the result of an attack of pleurisy from which he was suffering at the time the letter in question was written to us. We hope that his collection will remain intact and thus serve as a basis for future work to be undertaken by our friends in England, and for the accomplishment of which it will be absolutely necessary to have some such aid as that to be obtained from such a magnificent accumulation.

AUCTION SALES.

Since our last appearance two more of our sales have taken place, and all that now remains is the flower of the season, the two sales which contain the magnificent collection of Mr. August Lehmann, Jr.

The attendance at our 105th and 106th sale was about up to the average but did not compare with the Mason sale, and the first night of the Hooper

sale. The prices realized for the rare stamps were extremely satisfactory, and in some instances they went above any previous quotations at auction. But there is no doubt that the financial stringency of the past six months has had its effect upon the stamp buying public, and, as a result, the medium class of stamps have not sold as well as they would have in ordinary times.

We give a list of the stamps which realized over \$5.00.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH SALE.

Confederate States—Petersburg, 5c red, cancelled,	\$8.00
Bolivia, 1860, 500c black, unused,	5.05
British Colombia, 1865, 5c rose, unperforated, not extra fine,	40.00
German Empire, 1871, 3k rose, eagle inverted,	5.30
Hong Kong, Revenue used for postage, \$10 rose, unused,	7.00
Madeira, 1869, 50r green, unperforated, unused,	5.00
Mauritius, 1848, 2p blue, bluish paper,	10.00
“ 2p blue, white paper, not fine,	5.25
“ 1858, 4p green, not very fine,	10.00
“ 1858, greek border, 1p scarlet, not extra fine,	6.00
“ Envelopes, 1877, 6p on 10p, unused,	7.00
Mexico, 1884, 10p blue, unused,	10.15
Guadalajara, 1867, 4r white on blue ruled laid paper, unused,	15.00
“ 1868, 1r green, perforated,	5.25
Natal, 1857, 6p green, used,	5.00
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1p red, bluish paper, not very fine,	5.55
“ 1853, 8p yellow, used,	6.50
“ 8p yellow, not quite as fine,	6.00
“ Official stamps, 1880, 8p yellow, red surcharge,	7.00
“ Entire Sydney Envelope, cancelled, 1845,	33.00
New Zealand, 1855, 1s green on blue paper,	6.90
“ Revenues used for postage, £6 orange,	5.00
“ £9 rose,	5.50
Oldenburg, 1856, 1/3gr green, uncanceled,	10.25
Paraguay, 1878, 5c on 1r, blue surcharge, double inverted surcharge,	5.00
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c vermilion,	5.10
“ 10c rose,	5.60
“ 10c carmine,	5.55
Portuguese Indies, 1871, 300r violet, unused	5.25
“ 1881, 1t on 200r orange 1879, cancelled,	10.05
Russia, Livonia, 1862, 2k rose, cancelled,	6.25
Tasmania, 1853, 1p blue, cancelled,	6.40
Turks Islands, 1881, 2 1/2p on 1s violet,	5.00
“ 2 1/2p on 1s violet,	5.00
Uruguay, 1856, 60c blue,	10.25
Western Australia, 1860, rouletted, 4p blue, unused,	9.50

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH SALE.

New York, 1843, 3c blue with slight tear,	7.50
“ 1845, unsevered pair of the two varieties,	17.00
Providence, 1846, 5c black on original letter, pen marked,	10.50
“ Carrier stamps, 1851, 1c black on original letter,	5.00
“ “ 1c red on original letter,	11.00
“ Newspaper stamps, \$6 blue, unused,	6.25
“ “ \$9 orange, unused,	9.50

United States, Newspaper stamps, \$12 green, unused, - - -	\$10.50
“ “ \$24 purple, unused, - - -	18.00
“ “ \$36 red, unused, - - -	20.00
“ “ \$48 brown, unused, - - -	25.00
“ “ \$60 violet, unused, - - -	40.00
“ Envelopes, 1861, 4c blue and red on white, unused, - -	8.70
“ “ 4c blue and red on buff - - -	7.25
“ “ 4c blue and red on buff - - -	7.00
“ “ 1880, 3c green, die C, amber paper, - - -	5.00
“ “ 1886, 90c carmine on manila, - - -	5.25
“ “ 90c carmine on manila amber, - - -	5.25
“ Locals, Overton & Co., cut round on original letter, - -	7.00
Confederate States—Lynchburg, 5c blue, - - -	15.25
Macon, 5c yellow, unused, - - -	47.00
Azores, 1868, unperforated, 10r yellow, - - -	8.00
Bahamas, 1859, unperforated, 1p lake, slightly damaged, - -	6.00
Bolivia, 1867, 5c violet, postal cancellation, - - -	6.50
“ “ 5c violet, postal cancellation, - - -	5.50
“ “ 10c brown, postal cancellation, - - -	7.10
“ “ 10c brown, postal cancellation, - - -	7.25
“ “ 50c blue, pen cancellation, - - -	5.00
“ 1869, 500c black, unused, - - -	7.50
British Colombia, 1868, \$1 green and blue, - - -	5.60
British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta (patimus), - - -	13.00
“ “ 4c blue (patimus), badly creased, - - -	11.00
“ 1862, provisional, 2c yellow, - - -	22.00
“ “ 4c blue, - - -	34.00
Canada, 1857, ½p pink, unsevered pair on ribbed paper, - -	28.00
“ 1858, 6p purple, perforated, - - -	14.00
Colombian Republic, 1862, 1p lilac on bluish paper, not fine, - -	10.25
Dominican Republic, 1865, ½r green, not extra fine, - - -	16.00
Fiji Islands, 1875, 2p on 6p green, fancy caps, not fine, - -	8.00
Great Britain, 1½p lilac rose, - - -	8.00
“ 1882, 5£ orange, - - -	9.25
Scinde, ½ anna yellow white, unused, - - -	16.00
“ ½ anna blue, not fine, - - -	14.00
Mauritius, 1858, 2p blue, fillet head, damaged in a number of places, -	15.75
Mexico, 1856, ½r black on 1r yellow, - - -	5.00
Guadalajara, 1867, Medio white, not very fine, - - -	5.00
Natal, 1858, 1p blue, - - -	11.00
“ “ 1p pink, - - -	10.50
“ “ 1p buff, slightly damaged, - - -	7.00
New Brunswick, 1860, diagonal half of 10c vermilion, on part of original letter, - - -	11.00
New Foundland, 1857, 6p orange vermilion, - - -	5.25
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1p red on laid paper, - - -	7.00
New Zealand, Revenues used for postage, £9 rose, - - -	5.30
Nova Scotia, 1857, diagonal half of 6p green on original envelope, - -	6.25
“ 1860, diagonal half of 10c vermilion, - - -	11.00
Oldenburg, 1856, ¼gr, green, unused, - - -	10.60
Peru, Chilean stamps used in Lima and Callao, 5c blue, unsevered pair, -	5.00
Portuguese Indies, 1871, 20r red on white paper, - - -	12.00
“ 1881, 4t on 200r orange 1879, - - -	12.25
Prussia, envelopes, 1852, 4sgr brown with silk thread, - - -	5.50

Queensland, 1861, unperforated, 6p dark green,	\$17.00
Spain, 1852, 2 reales red,	23.00
" 1853, 2 reales red,	15.50
Switzerland Basle, 1843, 2½r black, crimson and blue on original envelope,	13.00
Geneva, 1843, 10c green, cut in two and put together,	23.00
Trinidad, 1858, 6p blue, badly lithographed,	5.50
Tuscany, 1851, 2s red, slightly torn,	6.00
Victoria, 1861, 6p orange, not fine,	5.00
" 1868, 5s blue on yellow paper, not very fine,	9.25
Western Australia, 1860, 2p vermilion, rouletted,	7.00

ENTIRE ENVELOPES.

United States, 1861, 4c blue and red on buff,	6.25
" War Department, 1875, 10c red on white,	6.50

POSTAL CARDS.

Hong Kong, 1879, Three on 5c black, violet and blue,	6.50
Japan, 1873, 1s blue, red border, unused,	9.00

We hereby beg to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the 107th sale is announced to be held on Wednesday and Thursday April 21st and 22nd, whereas this should read Tuesday and Wednesday, April 21st and 22nd. The stamps will be exhibited on Saturday, April 18th and Monday, April 20th at our store, and at the auction rooms on the days of the sale.

NOTES.

DUTCH INDIES.—In the part relating to the Envelopes of this country in our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors as published in the February number of this JOURNAL, we catalogued the envelopes of the 1878 and 1879 issues as being of shape I; this is a mistake as they are of shape II, consequently envelope No. 211 is the same as No. 205, and should be left out.

RUSSIA.—The 7 kopeck envelope with thunderbolts across the Posthorns is now issued in small size 113x73 mm. for visiting cards.

HONDURAS.—Messrs. Proskey and Eaton have sent us some of the Tegucigalpa Provisionals which we fail to find catalogued by any one. The surcharge is undoubtedly genuine, and we do not see any reason for rejecting them, although it is strange that they make their appearance at such a late date. Surcharged in upright letters.

Un real on 2r pink, red surcharge
 Un real on 2r green, blue "
 Dos reales on 2r green, blue "
 Dos reales on 2r pink, red "

ITALY.—It is stated that the 20c on 2c segnatasse, chronicled a few months ago, were never issued, but a 10 and a 30c surcharged on this value were issued last month.

URUGUAY.—*Der Philatelist* brings the following about the Uruguay official stamps, chronicled in the Addenda of this number: "All values—1, 2,

5, 7, 10, 20, 25, 50c, 1p—were surcharged by means of the old stamp. At first a very thin ink, containing a great deal of oil, was used, and as a result the surcharge was scarcely visible. In order to improve on this the same stamps were again surcharged with heavier ink, resulting in a double surcharge on each stamp. Naturally this resulted in a great many varieties, e. g.: two surcharges next to each other, over each other, one inverted etc., *ad infinitum*. Those with single surcharge will be the scarcer.

MONACO.—At the time of going to press we learn that the 1 franc of the new issue has just been issued; it is of quite a neat design, to the left in a medallion is the portrait of Albert I looking to the left, to the right is a female seated holding in her lap a Coat of Arms. The upper label has the inscription PRINCIPALITE DE MONACO; in the lower label, POSTE to the left and 1f to the right.

MAURITIUS.—The new 50c envelopes will be printed in yellow, the design remaining the same as before.

NEW ZEALAND.—The following interesting announcement we take from the *Federal Australian Philatelist*:

"We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. H. J. Knowles, of Wellington, the Secretary of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, for a sight of a most interesting thing; viz, an unused specimen of the 3d., first type, on pelure paper. This stamp has never before been chronicled, and is probably of the greatest rarity. The specimen is printed in the peculiar brown-lilac paper. Doubtless those in bright violet were printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., and sent out with the plate, and the stamp under review was printed along with the other values on pelure paper in 1863; and the fact that the English printed stock was not exhausted at the time of the arrival of the fresh supply of star watermarked paper will account for its rarity. The discovery of this variety is strong proof of the field of research yet open to our New Zealand friends. Mr. Knowles knows of another specimen which is also unused."

The *Record* of September, 1889, contained a very interesting paper on the New Zealand stamps, by the late Mr. John Davis, of the Postage Stamp Department, Wellington, in which he states that the stamps on the provisional and local papers were printed in 1862 and 1863. The three-penny value, printed in bright violet, is supposed to have arrived early in 1863, and it is therefore quite within the bounds of probability that, only a limited number of these having been sent out, they were exhausted before the existing supply of pelure paper, and that, in the colonial printing of the brown lilac-mauve a few sheets of the thin paper were used in addition to the star watermarked supply sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Mr. Basset Hüll is a philatelist whose judgment we value so highly that we at once placed the stamp on the list, while endorsing from our own experience his *dictum* as to the wide field of research invited by the stamps of this country.—*Philatelic Record*.

RAJ NANDGAON.—Another competitor among the native races for the smiles (and tribute) of the collector has made its appearance. We must confess that our acquaintance with the land itself is meagre. Our publishers have received portions of sheets of what purports to be a fresh eruption of Indian stamps which, if judged by appearances, are what the illustrious Mrs. Gamp designated as "rubbage." However, stamps, as men, must not be judged by appearances, so let us hope that the Nandgaoners are genuine re-

quirements of embryonic civilization. The name is spelt in the post-marks on the packet containing the stamps Nandgaon; but perhaps owing to an imperfect acquaintance with the British vernacular it reads Namdgam on the labels themselves. The design then consists of a large rectangle about 36mm. high by 30 wide; the centre is a large blank oval (or should we say is voided?) bearing the inscription in four lines in small capitals, "Feudatory State Raj Nandgam C.P." Surrounding this egg-like white space are mystic floreate ornaments extending to the edge of the broad rectangular band that bears the remaining inscriptions; viz, right "Raj Nandgam State Postage;" left native characters, top ditto, and bottom "Half Anna;" the two former being doubtless the Nandgameese equivalents to the others. The stamps are of the most primitive and smudgiest order of lithography, on white wove paper in 4 panes of 16 each, and are destitute of gum; fortunately so considering their size as the deglutition of a few would probably emasculate the physique of the gentle natives. White wove paper; imperf. and ungummed.—*Philatelic Record*.

MEXICO—*Chiapas*.—A very interesting discovery has been made in the scarce issue of this province. The primitive looking oblong label, consisting of a broken ornamental border containing the inscription "Correos, Mexico," with the value 2 reales, is doubtless familiar to our readers through the fac-similes in the catalogues. For many years this was the sole value known, but a year or two since a specimen with the value 4 reales was found by Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson & Co. Our publishers have now received from Mr. G. T. Koster the 1 real and a fraction of a stamp showing the inscription 8 reales. Both these stamps are on original letters, and have come direct from the hands of a large commercial house in Mexico. They bear the post-mark "Tuxtla" in large script letters, in each case more than sufficing to cover the face of the stamp; and after a careful examination of both of the stamps and the conditions under which they are brought to light, we are fain to agree with our publishers that their authenticity should be undoubted. The "find" consisted of one of the 4 reales (already known to exist), a pair of the un real, and what is, alas! but a vulgar fraction of the 8 reales.—*Philatelic Record*.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Eaton, Proskey, Bowers, Kilbon; also to the *Philatelic Record*, *Le Timbre Poste*, *Der Philatelist*, *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, *The Monthly Journal*, *The Federal Australian Philatelist*, *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* and *La Revue Philatelique*.

NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

9th regular meeting of the New Jersey Philatelic Association, held at 278 Garden Street, Hoboken, Friday evening, April 10th, 1891.

Meeting called to order at 8.45 P. M., President Muecke in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Muecke, Schroeder, Seitz, Fernandez, Vidal, Harper, Salazar and Tuthill. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Oscar Mayer, proposed at last meeting, requested that his name be withdrawn.

Standing Committee reported favorably on the applications of Mr. Chas. H. Focht, Mr. Theodore King and Mr. Schnewies, and upon motion they were declared elected to membership in this Association.

The Committee of Official Organ having performed the duties referred to it, were on motion discharged with thanks.

The Secretary reported that he had received the January and February numbers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY from the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., and that they were ready for distribution.

On motion of Mr. Schroeder the meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M., to meet the second Friday in May.

After adjournment six fine collections were shown and much admired.

E. W. TUTHILL, *Secretary*.

THE UNITED STATES PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The officers recently elected were President, W. J. Harman, Cleveland, O.; Vice-President, R. M. Spencer, Nordhoff, Cal.; Secretary, Harry F. Kantner, Reading, Pa.; International Secretary, P. J. Painter, London, England. Exchange Department, Library, Purchasing Department, etc., all in good working order. Application blanks and information can be obtained of Secretary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. G., Baltimore.—In the re-engraved 1, 3 and 10c stamps of 1882, the shading of the stamps differs as follows from that in the 1872 issue:

1c blue, re-engraved: Ornaments and colored dots in upper corners shaded.

3c green, re-engraved: Shading of oval narrow.

10c brown, re-engraved: Shading of shield and background heavy.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

ROUMANIA.—Continued.



CARTA POSTALA

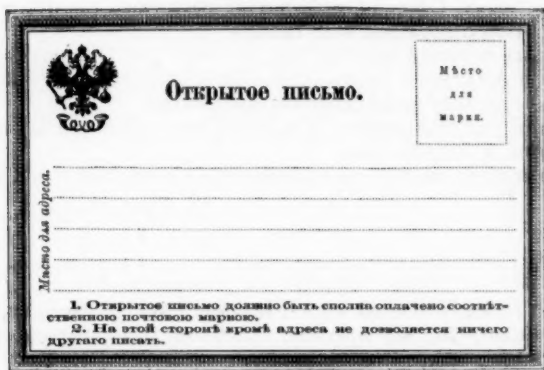


2

6

98	1890	523	5b black, rose	523
99	1891	"	5x5b black, rose	F 8

RUSSIA.

1 1872 524 no value, *white*

524.

5



525.

- Period at end of paragraph 1 is under "O."
- 2 1872 525 3k brow, *white* 15
- Period at end of paragraph 1 is to the right of "O."
- 3 1872 525 3k brown, *white*
- Period at end of paragraph 2 is under B of Bo.
- 4 1872 525 5k green, *white* 15
- Period at end of paragraph 2 is under O of Bo.
- 5 1872 525 5k green, *white*
- Without period after instructions at side
- 6 1875 525 4k green, *white*
- With period. I par. 1 the fifth letter of the second word is to the left of the last letter of the word below.
- 7 1875 525 4k green, *white*
- With period. In par. 1 the fifth letter of the second word is over the

last letter of the word below, and the fifth letter of the third word is over the first letter of the last word in par. 1.

- 8 1875 525 4k green, *white*

With period. In par. 1 the fifth letter of the second word is over the last letter of the word below, and the fifth letter of the third word is to the right of the first letter of the last word in par. 1.

- 9 1875 525 5k green, *white*

The second letter of the second word in the instructions at the bottom of the reverse is wrong.

- 10 1875 525 4k green, *white*

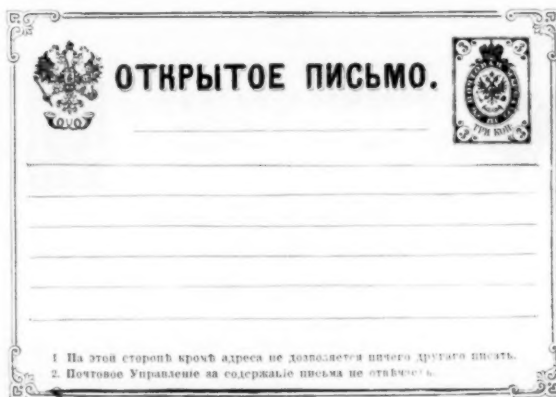
The instructions at the bottom of the reverse are inverted.

- 11 1875 525 4k green, *white*



526.

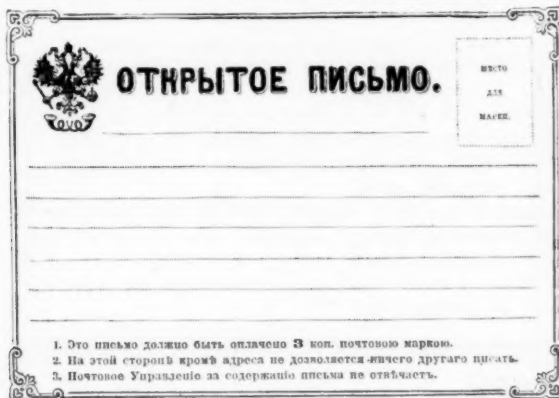
- 12 1875 526 no value, *white*



527

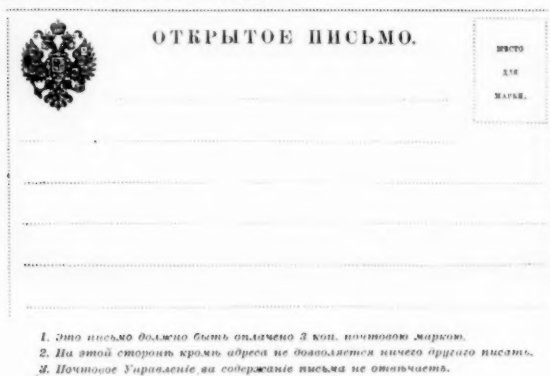
- 13 1879 527 3k black, *buff*

10 5



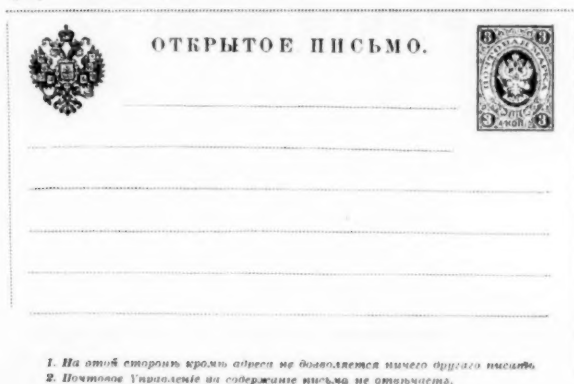
14 1880 528 no value, black, *buff* ^{528.}

4



15 1884 529 no value, brown, *white* ^{529.}

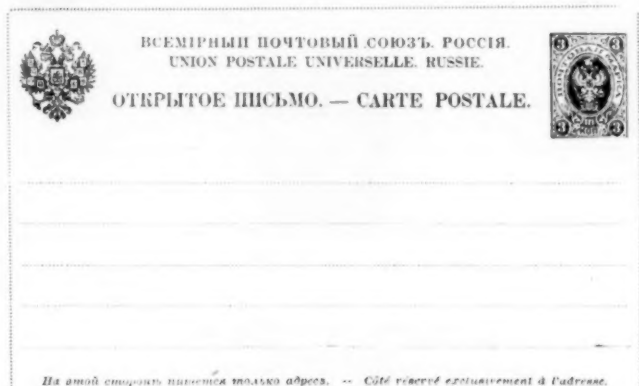
4



Size 22x92 mm.

16 1884 530 3k rose, buff

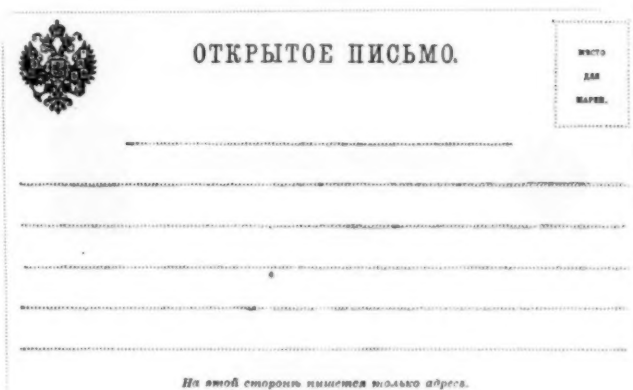
6



531.

17 1886 531 3k rose, buff
18 " " 3x3k rose, buff F 1

6 5
10



532.

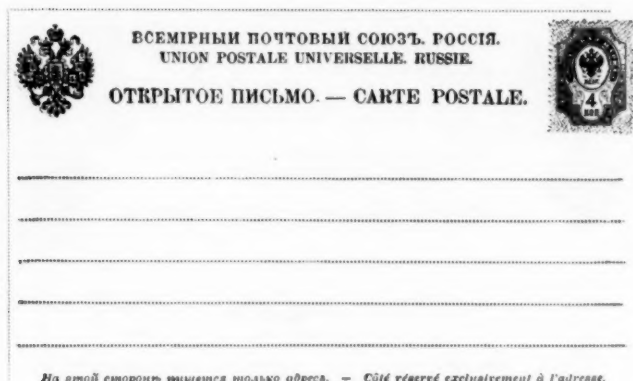
Size 142x90 mm.

19 1889 532 no value, brown, buff

Same with stamp as on No. 18.

20 1889 532 3k rose, buff

10



533.

- 21 1889 533 4k rose, *buff*
 22 " " 4x4k rose, *buff* F 1

Same as No. 7 but inscription in red, and stamp has colored ground-work.

- 23 1889 533 3k rose, *buff*
 24 " " 3x3k rose, *buff* F 1

LETTER CARDS.



534.

- 51 1889 534 5k violet, orange groundwork, *white*
 52 " " 7k mm. " " *buff*

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

51st EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

BOLIVIA.



Perforated 12.

1891 574 1c lake
 " " 100c yellow

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.



Perforated.

1891 272t 3a black on *vermilion* 18
 " " 4 1/2a slate violet 30

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

Size 123x81mm.

1891 2811 2a blue, white paper.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Perforated 14.

1891 2809 1/2p on 6p blue, black surcharge
 " " 2p on 6p " "
 " " 4p on 6p " "
 " " 8p on 1sh brown, "

REGULAR ISSUE.



Perforated.

1891 2773 1/2p blue and vermilion 4
 " " 2p sea green and vermilion 10
 " " 4p red brown and black 18
 " " 8p rose and blue 35

FRENCH COLONIES.**Guadeloupe.****PROVISIONAL ISSUE.***Perforated 14.*

1891 2767 5c on 10c black on lavender, black surcharge

10

Martinique.**PROVISIONAL ISSUE.**

1254



1255

Perforated.

1891 1254 5c on 20c red on green, black surcharge

" " 5c on 30c brown on bistre, "

" " 5c on 35c black on yellow, "

" 1255 5c on 40c red on straw, "

" " 15c on 20c red on green, "

" " 15c on 75c carmine on rose "

GOLD COAST.*Perforated 14.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1891 1337a 2½p blue and orange

HONDURAS.**PROVISIONAL ISSUE.****Tegucigalpa.**

Surcharged in upright letters.

Red surcharge.

1877 1511 Un real on 2r pink
" " dos reales on 2r pink

Blue surcharge.

1877 1511 Un real on 2r green
" " dos reales on 2r pink

**INDIA.
Bamra.**



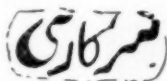
1881 1570 1r black on rose

1.25

Hyderabad.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issues surcharged



in red.



1597



1598

Perforated 12 1/2



1599

1° Surcharged horizontally.

1891 1598 1/2a brown

15

2° Surcharged vertically.

1891 1599 1/2a red brown
" 1597 1a olive
" 1599 1a gray brown
" 1598 2a green
" 1599 2a green
" " 3a yellow brown
" " 4a slate
" " 8a bistre
" " 12a blue

8
25
12
50
20
30
40
75
1.00

Puttiala.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

India Registration Envelopes surcharged in black PATIALA STATE and arms.



- 1891 1568 2a blue, white paper, size 132x82 mm.
 " " 2a " " size 255x107mm.

Raj Nandgaon.

- 1891 2812 ½a blue
 " 2a red

ITALY.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



1675



2734

Perforated.

- 1891 2734 10c on 2c buff, black surcharge
 " 1675 20c on 5c green, " "
 " 2734 30c on 2c buff, " "

JAMAICA.



Perforated.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

- 1891 1701 2½p lilac and blue

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

WRAPPERS.

- 1891 2810 ½p green
 " " 1p carmine

MEXICO.

Chiapas.



- 1867 1849 1r black on green
 " " 8r black on pink

NEW SOUTH WALES.
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.



Perforated 10.

Watermarked N. S. W and Crown.

1891 2778 1sh green

NICARAGUA.



Perforated 12.

1891 2760 10c blue

SALVADOR.



Perforated 12.

1891 2762 1c vermillion
" " 2c light green
" " 3c violet
" " 5c red brown

These stamps replace those chronicled by us in February

SWITZERLAND.



Perforated 12.

1891 2463 3fr yellow brown

URUGUAY.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issues surcharged OFICIAL in black.



2571



2570



2570a



2572



2573



2574



2575



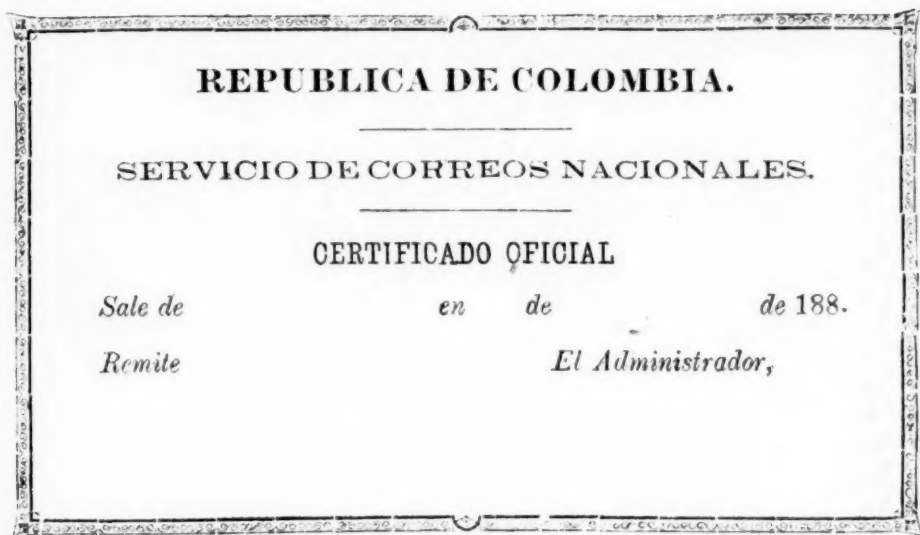
2576



2577

Perforated.

1891	2571	1c green
"	2570	2c carmine
"	2570a	5c blue
"	2572	7c mauve
"	2573	10c sea green
"	2574	20c orange
"	2575	25c lake
"	2576	50c light blue
"	2577	1p lilac

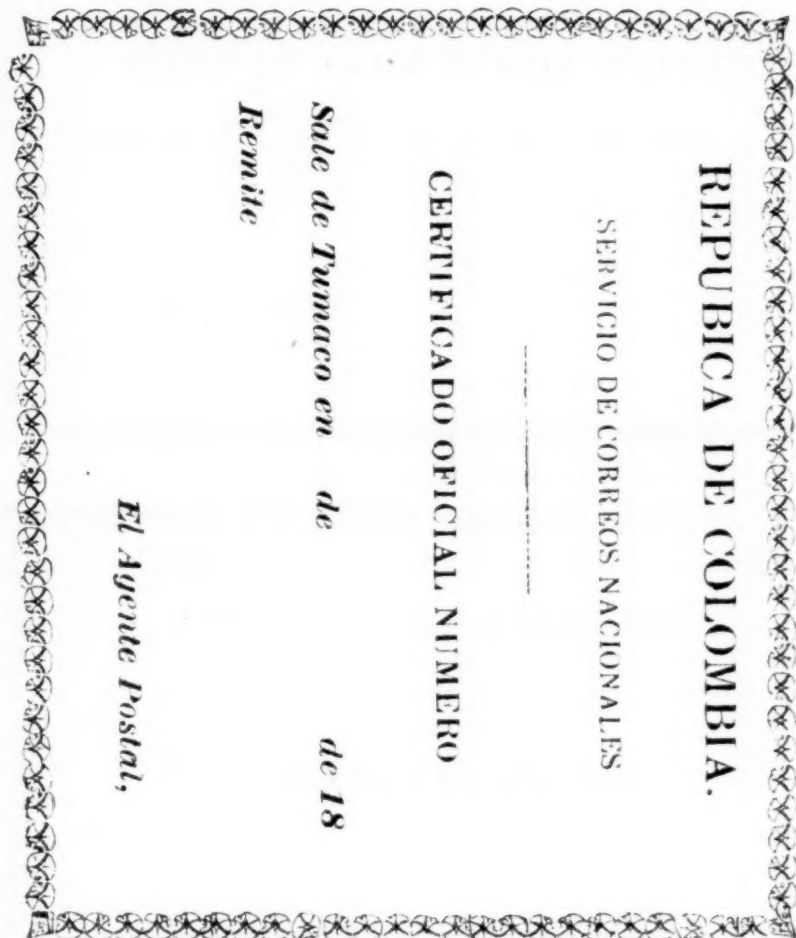


1888 2792 No value, black, white wove paper, blue ruled

50



1888 2793 No value, black, buff card, reverse white



REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL NUMERO

Sale de Tumaco en de 188

Remite

El Agente Postal,

1889 2795 No value, black, white wove paper

N

N.º

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

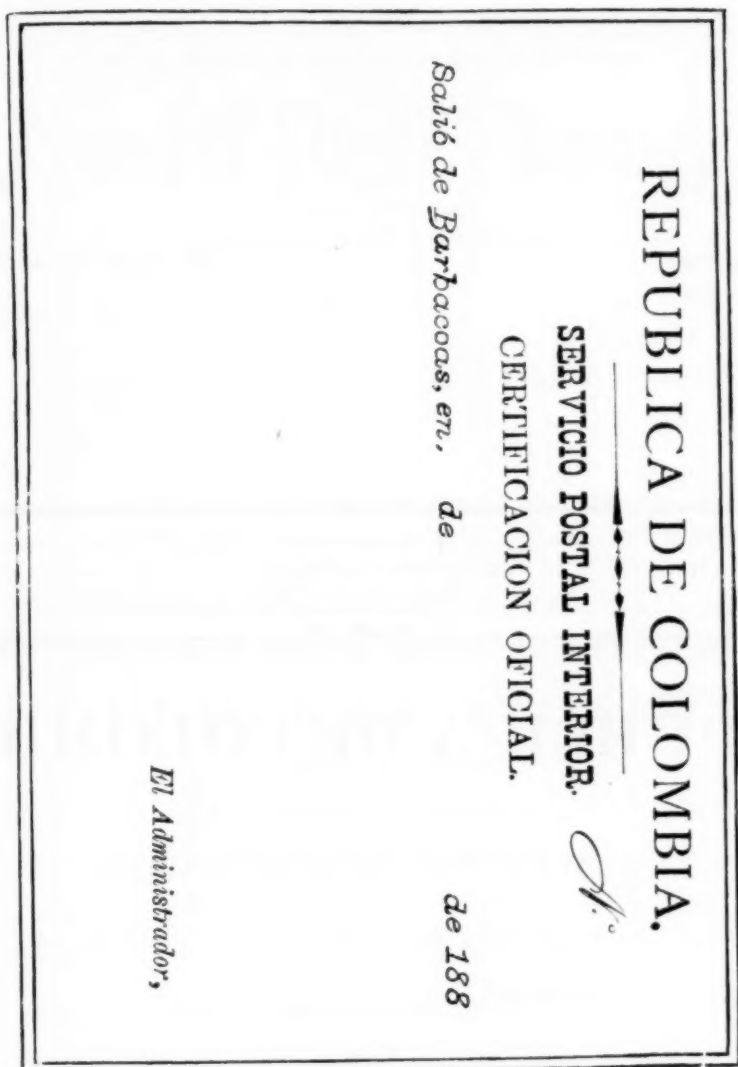
CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de Popayán en de 188

Remite

El Administrador,

1889 2796 No value, black, blue wove paper



REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.		
N ^o	0—0	
SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.		
CERTIFICADO OFICIAL,		
Sale de	en de	de 188
Remite	- El Administrador	

1889 2798 No value, black, grayish wove paper

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA		
SERVICIO EXTERIOR DE CORREOS.		
Sale de Tuquerres, en	de	de 188
PARA _____		

1889 2799 No value, black, white wove paper

N.

N.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

Servicio de Correos Nacionales.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de en de 88

Remite El Administrador,

1889 2800 No value, black, white ribbed paper

N

N

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de en de 188

Remite el Administrador Subalterno de Correos

Al Administrador

1889 2801 No value, black, white wove paper

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL. N°

Salé de Buenaventura en de de 18

Remite el

al

á

El Agente Postal



1889 2803 No value, black, blue wove paper
 1890 " " " white wove paper

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

SERTIFICADO OFICIAL N°

Salé de Guayaquil en.....de.....de 189.....

Remite el señor.....

al señor.....

á.....

EL AGENTE POSTAL.